

The Sentinel.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26.

OFFICE: 71 and 73 West Market Street.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Indianapolis Sentinel for 1885—Daily, Sun-

day and Weekly Editions.

DAILY.

Delivered by carrier, per week.....\$ 25

Daily, including Sunday, per week.....30

Daily, per annum, by mail.....10 00

Daily, per annum, by mail, including Sun-

day, by mail.....12 00

Daily, delivered by carrier, per annum, in-

cluding Sunday.....14 00

Daily, to newsdealers, per copy.....3

SUNDAY.

Sunday edition of eight-four columns.....\$ 2 50

Sunday Sentinel, by carrier, per annum.....2 50

To newsdealers, per copy.....35

WEEKLY.

Weekly, per annum.....\$ 1 00

The postage on subscriptions by mail is paid

by the publisher.

Newsdealers supplied at three cents per copy.

Postage or other charges prepaid.

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice

at Indianapolis, Ind.

"On to Washington"

"There is more talk of Thurman every-

day," says a Washington special in refer-

ring to the Cabinet.

These are times when Cabinets are being

made every twenty-four hours. How the

old Napoleon would revel as a Cabinet

warrior.

The Republican party has been in power

8,769 days to-day. It has six days more of

reign. And then it will be after 999,999

days ere it gets another chance to steal.

The New York Tribune, like its Chicago

namesake, will be very difficult to satisfy

with a Cabinet. It has evidently prepared

its mud batteries for a "spattering" on the

5th of March.

The 700 descendants of Martin H. Blanch-

ard, who died in Bloomingdale, N. J., last

month, aged ninety-four, propose to attend

the inauguration in a body and ask for a

place of honor in the line of march.

The opinion of the Journal as to General

Swain's fitness for the office of Judge Ad-

vocate General is well known, and it is not

complimentary to the General.—Journal.

We felt in our bones that there was some

mighty opinion influencing the Swain court

marital.

The question has been raised whether a

stockholder in a National Bank can be made

Secretary of the Treasury. Judge Lawrence,

First Comptroller of the Treasury, says that

he is entirely eligible. Secretary Folger was

a stockholder and a director of a National

Bank.

A PARTY of prominent citizens of Wiscon-

sin, consisting of E. Rathrum, Elias Ward

and Wm Gardner, during last week visited

some Indiana jails with reference to building

and obtaining a plan for one of the most

popular and wealthy counties in Wisconsin.

Among others visited was the new jail at

Crawfordsville.

It is the opinion of Mr. George L. Wright,

of St. Louis, that neither the Missouri nor

Mississippi River Appropriation bills will get

a dollar this year, and further, that the

River and Harbor Appropriation bill will be

defeated. He thinks the Republicans will

thus revenge themselves on the South for

having voted against the Republican candi-

date in 1884. But if the Republican Con-

gressmen do so foolish a thing as that, the

whole country—except Skowhegan, Me, and

Wayne County, Ind.—will vote against the

next Republican candidate.

It was Emory A. Storrs, of Chicago, who

ran the risk of exhausting himself by rush-

ing on the stand after Blaine's nomination

to congratulate the Republican party. There

for an hour he sought to defy Blaine and to

belittle Samuel J. Tilden. Thence to the

last days of the campaign he talked up Blaine

and talked down Cleveland. And now the

gyasculas has the effrontery to say that

"never has there been a President who has

been more unselfishly devoted to the inter-

ests of the people than that same Grover

Cleveland."

Having told one political truth Mr. Storrs

will now have that same Grover Cleveland's

consent to sit down.

They have found a wife for Mr. Cleveland.

She lives in Buffalo this time. A special says

that a well known society lady, of Albany,

who is acquainted with Mr. Cleveland, de-

clares that he is affianced, or soon to be to a

daughter of the late Oscar Folson, of

Buffalo, and Mr. Folson was at one time a

law partner of Mr. Cleveland. The young

lady has just passed her nineteenth birth-

day, and is handsome and accomplished.

She is at present a pupil of Wells College, in

Aurora, N. Y. She has not seen much of

fashionable society, and is innocent of its

ways and fashions. In company with her

mother, she will witness the inaugural

ceremonies, though it is said they will not

attend the grand ball.

We respectfully call the attention of the

members of the Legislature from Marion

County to the fact that they are pledged to

support a law limiting the rate of taxation

in Marion County as provided by the act of

1879, which the Court-house ring wrongfully

construed had been repealed by implication.

Why has not such a law been passed? The

bill introduced by Senator Winter is sub-

stantially what is required, and that bill

passed the Senate almost unanimously.

Why is it allowed to linger in the House?

It applies only to Marion County, and there-

fore if it does not pass, or some other bill of

like effect, it will be the fault of the Repre-

sentatives of that county, and a fault, too,

not likely to be forgotten or forgiven by the

oppressed taxpayers. Now, gentlemen Repre-

sentative, you have no time to lose, and this

bill should be through the House and

signed by the Governor before the close of

the present week. Taxpayers are watching

this matter with painful anxiety, and they

have an eye on their Representatives.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE VICE

PRESIDENT.

The letter of Governor Hendricks to Gro-

ver Cleveland is not creditable to the press

of the country, in that a publication attribut-

ing to Mrs. Hendricks the ambition to be

"the first lady of the land," etc. * * As a

matter of fact the writing and the printing of

the letter show how delicate the relations

between Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Hendricks

really are.—Journal.

The flippancy reference to Mrs. Hendricks

was bad enough, but the worst feature of the

sketch was an insulting reference to the

ladies of Mr. Cleveland's household. So

much for the first paragraph. As to the sec-

ond we submit to our esteemed contempo-

rary a proposition of etiquette, viz: Should

not "the relations between gentlemen" be

always "delicate"? Wherever they are not—

there springs up a familiarity which some-

times breeds contempt and breaks friend-

ships. We are pleased to believe that while

the relations of the President and

Vice President are "delicate" in the sense

we indicate, they are none the less cordial,

strong and full of a generous, mutual con-

fidence. It is evidently the self-appointed

mission of the Republican press to break up

this pleasant relationship. The first attempt

was made with the first meeting of the dis-

tinguished gentlemen. Republican corre-

spondents telegraphed promptly that there

had been a rupture and a serious misunder-

standing. Mr. Cleveland did not seem to re-

gard the relationship between himself and

Mr. Hendricks as so very "delicate" that

he could not promptly furnish a

quietus to what might be

called the first lie of the post

political campaign of the Republican organs,

and we therefore find him taking the first

opportunity to deny that any but the most

cordial relationship existed between himself

and Mr. Hendricks. This second attempt

looks very much like an attempt to insult

the ladies of the respective households, and

thus involve possibly the President and Vice

President. Whatever is the intention, it

will fail.

SOUTHERN DIPLOMACY.

If Lamar must go into the Cabinet, he

should do so as Secretary of State. He was

the Confederate Minister to Russia during

our unpopularity, and we naturally want

the diplomacy of the Southern Confederacy

to be introduced into international affairs.—

Commercial Gazette.

Oh! "we naturally want the diplomacy of

the Southern Confederacy introduced into

international affairs"—do we? Well you

Republicans know all about it; you can

speak by the card from actual experience.

General Longstreet, one of the great forces

of the Confederacy, was sent abroad on a

foreign mission by the Republican party.

Was it to introduce—in the words of the

charming confession of our esteemed Cin-

cinnati contemporary—"the diplomacy of

the Southern Confederacy into international

affairs"? "We naturally want it," says the

C. G. The Hayes ad-

ministration did not "want" it very

long. In the name of the Republican party

"the want" was promptly gratified, and thus

it came about that "the diplomacy of the

Southern Confederacy" was introduced by

the Republican party "into international af-

airs" through a distinguished Confederate

general. This, however, is not the only in-

stance. We have another brilliant illustration

in the chequered career of General

Moseby. The Republicans called him the

"Guerilla Moseby" during his unregenerate

days, but as soon as he and General Grant

began hobnobbing together over sugar-water

in the White House, and he declared for Re-

publicanism, he was promoted to a full

colonelcy and given a foreign consulate.

Thus we see how beautifully and artistically

"the diplomacy of the Southern Confederacy"

meets and blends with our international

affairs through the instrumentalities of

Republicanism.

THE GOOD AND THE BAD

An old Hindoo proverb says that "a sky

fall of clouds does not extinguish the sun."

There is brightness on the other side if we

can forget what we see long enough to be-

lieve what we may see. The Liberal Minis-

try of England seems in a fair way to illus-

trate the adage. The clouds have been

thickening over it with ominous rapidity

and darkness, and the general world, as well

as the conservatives, have felt confident

that the only break in the gloom

would be when the storm fell and the

sun came out for the cheering and hope of the

opposition. Yet there comes a gleam of light

in two or three places. The colonies on our

side of the Atlantic and those on the other

side of the globe are prompt and earnest in

offering aid to the government in its strait,

and a recent dispatch says that in the de-

bate or address to the Queen declaring a

want of confidence in the Ministry, "the

Earl of Carnarvon implored the Earl of

Derby, Secretary of State for the Colon-

ies, to let nothing stand in the

way of acceptance by the government of the

offer made by the colonies, which would

enable them to act in the field in one body

with the Queen's army. It would," the

speaker said, "be a great step in the federa-

tion of the colonies." Then, while the situ-

ation in the Sudan is one of the gravest

that any English Ministry has had to en-

counter since the Afghan war more than

forty years ago, it offers the best opportunity

the government has ever had to consolidate

its power by an incorporation of all its el-

ements into one federative body.

We can easily conceive that the Canadian,

Australian and South African contributions

to the army in the Sudan, taking part in

all the perils and struggles and possible vic-

tories, will send back home an influence for

a close and enduring union that could

never grow out of any situation that main-

tained each in its own remote separation.

The regiments from New South Wales, from

New Zealand, from Cape Colony, from the

Canadas, marching, fighting, suffering in

hospitals, helping each other on desert ex-

peditions, mixing in all the exigencies and

triumphs of war, will be knit together,

as our own soldiers were, by a

bond of association and common ex-

perience stronger than any tie of blood at-

tenuated by generations of living and working

divided by the whole breadth of the planet.

Then going home and diffusing everywhere

the spirit of fellowship and renewed kin-

dred that each would take back with it, the

tendency to a federative union, in which

each should take its part, as our States do in

our Union, would be irresistible. It would

be a long step indeed, as the Earl of Carnar-

von says, to an union of the colonies in a

federation with the mother country. The

changing conditions of business might pos-

sibly—would probably—in time weaken the

bonds of this union, and leave one or more

of the members to maintain independence

or form new connections nearer home, but

for one generation it seems almost certain

that a federation of the English colonies

would be maintained with a strength of at-

tachment and of wealth, population and

energy, that would balance any loss of mere

commercial dependencies like Egypt.

Another gleam of encouragement is said

to appear in the probability that the Irish

Nationals will support Gladstone against

the Conservatives if they can be assured of a

release from some of the onerous restraints

that were enacted in retaliation of some of

the outbreaks of Irish resentment. If there

should appear here a sort of "entering

wedge" for a conciliation of Irish discontent,

it is not impossible that a little restoration

of good feeling may be followed by more, and

in the end a more complete independence in

domestic affairs for Ireland than will ever

be effected by dynamite operations. It

would seem to an observer on this side of

the ocean that a shorter way to an independ-

ent republic lies through an

independence in domestic control, like that

of a State in our Union, attained by a com-

promise of differences than through a con-

flict embittered by a mutual belief of each

party in the irredeemable depravity of the

other. At all events there opens here and

there a gleam of hope in the "Egyptian

darkness" of the Liberal situation in Eng-

land, whether it broadens into permanent

light or is clouded over as soon as seen. The

condition of affairs on the Nile is about as

bad as it can be, short of the capture or de-

struction of the English forces, but the

political situation at home seems hardly so de-

perate as it has sometimes been described.

SECTIONALISM.

The article headed "Sectionalism," which

appears elsewhere in this morning's Sen-

tinel, is from the pen of Hon. C. H. Reeve, of

Plymouth. It is a caustic review of a recent

article in the North American Review, writ-

ten by Mr. Murat Halstead, one of the edi-

tors of the Commercial Gazette. Mr. Hal-

stead selected for his theme "The Revival of

Sectionalism." We trust that we do not

overstep the bounds of journalistic courtesy

when we say that the Cincinnati

Gazette and the Cincinnati Com-

mmercial before and after their

consolidation have contributed fully as

much to "sectionalism" and the "revival of

sectionalism" as any other newspaper or

papers in the country. Mr. Reeve in his

article demonstrates very clearly the incon-

sistencies, intolerances and vindictiveness of

this latest contribution of the moving spirit

of the Western wing of sectional agitators,

who seem never so happy as when they are

blowing into new life the dying embers of

the old camp fires or lying and flapping the

torn and tattered remnants of the bloody

shirt. Read Mr. Reeve's article.

DR. NEWMAN, once noted for being General

Grant's chaplain, has gone over to spiri-

tualism, bag and baggage. Preaching at the

funeral of young Leland Stanford, he said

(the italics his own):

"I know that he lives. You have felt the

bunch of his invisible hand; you have heard

the voice of his tenderest love; you have re-

ceived the kiss from his immortal lips. He

is here to-day, not in tears, but in smiles;

not in die, but in live forevermore.

Continuing, he goes far as the most ul-

tra spiritualist might, and his expressions

are said to have reflected the faith of

Senator-elect Stanford and of others of his

family. He says:

He has joined the ministry of angels, and

of the just made perfect, who are minister-

ing spirits to them who shall be heirs of sal-

vation. As Moses and Elias came to Christ,

Leland shall come to you. As spiritual

beings came to Abraham on the Plains of

Mamre, came to Moses on the Mount, came

to Daniel on the banks of the Uiat, came to

Peter in prison, came to Cornelius at

Cæsarea, came to Paul at Troas, came to

John at Patmos, so shall Leland come to you

with messages of love, and wisdom, and

protection. And as the good spirits escorted

the ascending Christ and carried the soul of

Isarius to Abraham's bosom, so shall Le-

land come to conduct you to the blissful so-

cieties of Heaven.

PERSONALS.

The only female switchman in the world

lives in Macon, Ga., and her name is Mrs.

Mary Carroll.

An eccentric old man in Washington finds

delight in keeping up a home for elderly

and debilitated cats.

A CASTLETON, Vt., man, who, with \$12,000

and his family, went to Colorado a dozen

years ago, has returned and is now driving a

one horse wagon at \$1 a day.

CARROLL PRENTISS was filed at Bow-

ling Green, Mo., a few days ago, and it is

worthy of note that it provides for the main-

tenance of several colored families formerly

in the service of the Prentisses. The value of

the estate is \$400,000.

Mrs. GLADSTONE was going for a walk at

Hawarden not long ago, when a party of vi-

sitors just approaching the castle met her.

"Isay, is the old gentleman at home?" said

one of them. "Yes," said Mrs. Gladstone.

"We want to see him," said he. "Follow

me," was her reply: "I'll take you to him."

She led the way to the front door and called

out: "William, you're wanted." "By

so, by," whispered one of them, "she must be

his wife."

LADY MAUD OCHILVIE, who is now visiting

her British brother at his ranch in Colorado,

is Democratic enough in this country to

dress very plainly, cook for her brother's

men, break a pony occasionally, and claims

to be an expert at putting up a stovepipe.

MARK TWAIN will go to England in May

to give readings and will be accompanied by

Creole Cable, who leaves the country not so

much to escape criticism of his dialect read-

ings as to avoid competition with the Ger-

man Opera Company in the way of singing.

JOHN A. LOGAN alleges as reason for not

writing a political history that he "has no en-

emies to punish or friends to reward in that

way," which is considered a covert criticism

of the subscription-book business of the

senior partner of the recently dissolved

firm.

OSMAN DIGNA is really Alphonse Vinot, a

full-blooded Frenchman, born at Rouen in

1832. His widowed mother in 1857 married

an Alexandrian merchant, half French and

half Egyptian, by name Osman Digna, who

died in 1842 leaving his name and fortune to

his stepson.

MRS. LANGTRY has been engaged for the

coming season at the Paris Gymnase and will

make her debut as "Fanny Tress" in Melibee

& Melv's piece of that name. Meanwhile

the Gazette de Paris, as a specimen of En-

glish as she spoke, records the supposed suc-

cess of the Lily as "Lady Teazle" in "The

School for Scandal."

In one of George Eliot's letters, to be found

in the third volume of Mr. Cross' biography,

she refers to a remark which Professor Hux-

ley made on those good people of London

who have pursued him with false witness in

their anti-vivisection zeal. He declares him-

self to be especially vexed with the "tridi-

gite lying of virtuous women."

The story is told of Barnes, the senior

counsel for the defense in the Hill-Sharon

case, that on one occasion, more than a

dozen years ago, it was necessary to have

certain papers served on a bank in the

Hawaiian capital in a hurry. A war steamer

was to leave San Francisco that evening for

the islands. Barnes had himself engaged

as Paymaster's clerk and sailed on her.

When his adversaries' attorneys reached

Honolulu they found Barnes already in pos-

session, although they had come on the last

regular mail steamer.

THE NEW CABINET.

The New York World Gives the Following

as the Complete Cabinet.

New York, Feb. 25.—The World of Thure-

day will contain the following:

"ALBANY, Feb. 25.

"As concerns the Cabinet, the air has

cleared very rapidly since Mr. Lamar left

here yesterday. His visit brought the thing

to a head, and when he parted from Cleve-

land the Cabinet practically was com-

pleted. I have learned from a

source not to be questioned for

one moment, that Cleveland has positively

settled on five members and all of them have

given in their formal acceptance. These

are the names and places they are expected

to fill:

Bayard, Secretary of State; Manning, Sec-

retary of the Treasury; Lamar, Secretary of

the Interior; Garland, Attorney General;

Vilas, Postmaster General. This leaves the

war and navy portfolios to be filled. He is

now disposed to appoint Whitney to the

navy. If he had to send in

his Cabinet to-day he would not

doubt do so. Of course this means a new

man from New York. This is worrying him

a good deal. He wants Whitney, and is about

decided to ignore custom and precedent and

voluntarily incur much inevitable criticism

of a hostile character for the sake of having

a man in the Navy Department whom

he understands and who understands

him. It need not be surprising if

he does so anyhow. In fact, it is probable

he will. As to the War Department he is

holding between two men—Judge Endicott

and Hon. Patrick A. Collins, of Massachu-

setts, with the chances in favor of the for-

mer. One of these is sure to be appointed,

and will go in as the representative of New

England. The chances to-day are clearly

that he will appoint Judge Endicott, who

will be remembered as the Demo-

cratic nominee for Governor

in Massachusetts last year. His selection

would be particularly satisfactory to the in-

dependents who supported Cleveland, al-

though his Democracy is not to be

doubted. A Cabinet thus made up, of

course disposes finally of both Thur-

man and McDonald, and leaves the Western

and Middle States without a representative.

The greatest hindrance to the appointment

of McDonald is the irritating and distract-

ing influence he would have on the Indian

Democracy, which was not a unit in his advocacy.

For a similar reason Cleveland passed over

Thurman, an additional objection being his

age, which, in Cleveland's opinion, would

hardly permit of his undertaking

the pressing work that must devolve upon

the Cabinet officers in the event of a dis-

aster. It is understood there is to be ap-